FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1883.

NEWS CONDENSED. Telegraphic Summary.)

THE IRISH.

The Irish Convention, to merge the Land into the National League, assembled in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 25. It was largely attended, and the personnel of the convention favorably impressed. the on-lookers. An organization was effected by an election of the following officers: President an election of the following choses: President, James A. Mooney, of Buffalo, President of the Irish Land League of the United States: Secretary, J. J. Hynes of Buffalo, Secretary of the Irish Land League of the United States: Assistant Bearetrees, William F. Sheehan, or Buffalo, and J. D. O'Conneil, of Washington. President Mooney delivered an address of some length. It was highly enogletic for Parnell and denunciatory of Gladstone, and was received with great appliance. and was received with great applause. There were twenty-five female delegates in the meeting, and Mrs. Farnell occupied a position of honor on the slare. Secretary Hynes report showed that in the last year \$10,000 had been re-ceived; that \$60.500 had been sent to Ireland for league and resist purposes, and that 550 hand-leagues existed in the United States and Gama is After a somewhat lengthy debate, during which there was considerable confusion, a motion for the appointment of a member from for the approximent of a member from each delegation as a committee to device a plan for the merging of the Leni League into the Nathenal League was adopted and the committee appointed. The attitude of the United States toward Great Isritain was discussed, and Pather McKenna, of New York Brate, offered a resolution denouncing the course of President Arthur as cowardly, declaring that, should be be a condition for resistation, he should receive no Irish votes. He was presently ruled out of order. Father Conaty, of promptly ruled out of order. Father Conaty, of the committee sprointed to report a plan for the merging of the conventions, said the committee merging of the conventions, and the committee was in favor of allowing the convention to say whether or not it should carry on its organizations in the present form by adopting the platform of the Irish National League. They, however, recommended the amption of two resolutions one inforcing the principles and objects of the Irish National League, and the second that the delegates attend the convention in a body to-morrow and assist in promoting the union of all Irish pasticular to bodies. The report was formally recoved Mr. O'Brien, of New York, moved that the convention step from its platform to that of the Irish National League, and that the officers be elected immediately, so that it might go into the convention an organized body. Mr. Brown offered a substitute to the effect that the chair appoint a committee of seven, with power to declare the Land League adjourned. There was forg and epirited wranging, and this There was fong and spirited wranging, and this substitute was corried: "Resolved, That when this convention adjourn it be to meet with the convention to merrow, and that the Chairman Appoint a committee of seven with power to de-clare the Land League adjourned rive die, provided the convention to morrow complies with the reports submitted and adopted here this evening by the committee appointed to simult a plan of regranization. Specifics were made by Bennan and Ecze, the latter waiting that while he was Trassurer of the League \$1,25,000 passed through his incida. O'Denovan Boson was present in the hall, but merely as the representative of a paper with

Tur delegates to the Irish National League Convention assembled in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, to the number of 1,300, on the morning of April 26. They represented Irish societies of every description in all States and most of the Territories. Furry of them were women, of the Territories. Furry of them were women. In the term orary organ nation the Bew Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, was made Charmon. An animates debate arrose upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules, some of the delegates declaring that the rules submitted would suppress the liberty of debate. The rules were adopted. Congressman M. A. Foran, of Cleveland, Onio. was made permanent President. O'Donovan-Rosen and other pronounced advocates of the dynamics theory were adarrocates of the dynamics theory were admitted to the convention without protest. A telegram from Charles 8 Parnell to the Presiof the Irish-American Convents tent of the free-American Convention was read. Mr. Parnell advised the framing of a platform which would enable the frield Land League and the constitutional agitators in Ireland to accept aid from America, at the same time avoiding anything which might furnish the British Government anything which might furnish the British Cor-ernment with a pretent for appreciant the na-tional movement in Ireland. He expressed has confidence that if prudence, moderation and firmness ruled the convention the cause of Ire-land would be advanced. After the amnoance-ment of the committees the convention ad-

THE convention concluded its labors on

Friday, April 27, after having organized the

Friday, April 27, after having organized the Irish National League of America, with Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, as President and John J. Hynes, of Enfaio, as becretary. A National Committee of one from each State and Territory was chosen, who selected an Executive Committee of seven, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Mr. Kenna, of Massa chosets; Dr. W. Wallace, of New York; James Reynolds, of Connecticut; M. V. Gannon, of Iowa; Judge J. G. Donneily, of Wisconsin; John F. Armstronz, of Georgia; and United States Sensor James Fair, of Nevada. The first hours of the day's session were occupied with speeches and the reading of letters of sympa by from various persons. The platform of the organization was then submitted to the convention by the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions start with a flerce arraignment of English government in Ireland, and declare that there is no form of retalishing to which despair or madness may resort, for which English crackly in Ireland is not exclusively responsible." Specifically, it is character. in Ireland to not exclusively re-sponsible. Specifically, it is charged that English rule has annihilated liberty in Ireland; that landlordsm has impoverished the people, while a settlen policy has not so much as permitted manufactures to ob-tain a footbold in the belond; that England has not maintained peace and order in Ireland, but for 700 years has kept the country involved in bloodshed and agarchy; that the pretense for 700 years has kept the country livelved in bloodshed and anarchy; that the pretense of Irish representation in Parliament is a mockery of the shallowest sort, and that, while measures proposed in Parliament by members from England or Scotland receive polite consideration, the fact that a bill is introduced by an Irish member suffices for its arrogant rejection. The resolutions then assert that the course of the English Government has deprived it of any right, if one ever existed, to rule Ireland; pledge material and moral support of the Irish in America in all efforts of their countrymen at home to recover the right of self-government incidentally store Forster and praise Parnell; express sympathy for the and praise Parnell; express sympathy for the farm laborers of Ireland, who are commended to the kindly consideration of farmers; counsel Irishmen to buy nothing in England that can be procured from the United States; expressionnempt for the Liberal Ministry of express contempt for the Liberal Ministry of Great Britian; condemn the action of the English Government in sending impoverished Irish to these shores; thank American prelates for the aid they have secured for Irish emigrants, and indorse Mr. Egan's aziministration of the Land League finances. An attempt to discuss the resolutions scriatim was overwhelmingly deteated, though Congressman Finerty, of Chicago, entered a vigorous protest. At the closing, Mrs. Parnell, who was elected President of the Ladies' Land League, made a short address, and, amid great enthusiasm, placed a wreath of laurel on a picture of Gen. Washington. The song, "God Save of Gen. Washington. The song, "God Save Ireland," was sung by delegates and audience, and the convention was declared adjourned sine

EASTERN.

Frank Larkin, a well-known ballplayer, who for two seasons was pitcher for the champion Chicago Club, committed suicide in Williamsburg, N. Y., after fatally shooting his wife. He was crazy with drink, The New York Board of Aldermen

are considering the project of a staute to Peter Cooper in front of Cooper Union. The Rev. Samuel Reiman, a well-

known rabbi, was killed at New York by failing between a ferryboat and a bridge.

At Taunton, Mass., an actor named Paulding, playing Romeo, inflicted a serious wound with his sword upon the Tybalt of the play, named George A. Dalton, in the course of the combat between the two

A shocking tragedy was enacted in broker, shot his wife dend while she was cutes of the use of explosives as a means of preparing breakfast, entered an adjoining extorting concessions from tyrants are now quest, supported by affidavits, will be made

During the hurdle race in Forepaugh's circus at Pottsville, Pa, the horse driven by Mrs. Cook fell, injuring her fa-

The steamer Catalogia arrived at Boston from Liverpool with 1,300 steerage passengers, most of whom were brought at the expense of the British Government.

In accordance with the instructions of Gov. Butler, the Massachusetts Board of Health, Lunacy and Charities has assumed control of the Tewksbury Almshouse, appointing a temporary Superintendent.

WESTERN.

Dukota is getting a large share of this spring's emigration. Two trains a day now leave Chicago, bound through to that Territory, and it is estimated that its southern half will contain before the end of the year a population of over 20,000.

Fire destroyed the western nail-mill at Belleville, Ili., causing a loss of \$50,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$65,-

Charles W. Foster, father of Ohio's Governor, died last week at his home in Fostoria, at the age of 82.

Charles F. Kring, the St. Louis murderer who has been tried half a dezentimes, twice sentenced to death, and once to twenty-five years' imprisonment, is at last free. For eight years he has lain in jail and courte have considered it, but he was H. James in October, 1878. admitted to had, and the ruling of the United States Supreme Court practically secures his immunity from punishment for the crime to which he once pleaded guilty.

Prof Bandolier, of Highland, Ill., who was said by a dispatch from Albuquerque, New Mexico, the other day, to have been captured by Apatches in Sonora, is safe at Fort Apache, Arizona.

Red Cloud is happy. He writes to the President that his heart is good and his mind easy, and that (and in this perhaps lies the secret of his aminimity) a gold mine has been discovered on his reservation.

SOUTHERN.

Terror prevails in the vicinity of Sulther Springs, Ark., on account of mad dogs. Horses, cows and hogs have been bitten. The value of the stock lost so far by hydrophobia is \$500. Parents fear to send their children from home. So says a telegram from Little Book.

Congressman Phil. B. Thompson, of the Righth Kentucky district, shot Walter Dayle dead at the Cincinnati Southern railroad station at Harrodaburg, Ky. The afdiers whom he encountered while in the rebel army, and in each instance shot his man through the head, as was done this time. The man killed was the fourth of his is dead. family who are said to have fallen before Thompson's pintol. In every case, however, self-defense or some equally good plea was established.

at Florence, Ala., and lynched. He con- The Government had received offers for second to having murdered a lad for \$5 and selected families from across the Atlantic. a plug of tobacco.

Pinto and Belton. Many houses were demolished and a nu : ber of people killed.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Surgeon General Palmer, U. S. N , died at his residence in Washington, aged

At a Cabinet meeting the other day, the rules and regulations prepared by the Civil Service Commission and the operations of the dynamite plotters in the country were considered.

Rear Admiral Bald sin, commanding the European station, has been ordered by Secretary Chaudler to proceed, with his personal staff, to Moseow to attend the ap- perform. proaching coronation of the Czar.

A Washington dispatch says "there is good authority for the statement that the Government has sent secret-service agents to Philadelphia. This would indicate either that the attention of our Government has been called to this subject by Great Britain or that the State Department expects communications from Great Britain."

Supervising Architect Hill has re quested Secretary Folger to push, as much as possible, the pending investigation into the affairs of his office, as he is desirous of having all imputations against his character growing out of the charges removed.

In response to a communication from Secretary Frelinghuysen inquiring whether there will be any objection to our troops following Apaches from Arizona over the border, the Mexican Minister has replied that such action cannot be properly taken without the express consent of the Mexican Senate. Gen, Crook has been notified accordingly.

POLITICAL.

A bill is pending before the Pennsylvania Legislature, imposing a tax of I mill per gallon upon crude petroleum shipped out of the State.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill to retire and pension school teachers over 70 years of age.

A call has been issued for a national convention of colored men, to be hold in Washington on the 24th of September next. The convention is called for the consideration of the present and future condition of the colored people of this country, and of the best method of securing to them | full enjoyment of their social and political rights

Gen. Green B. Raum, the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue. tendered his resignation to the President, which was accepted. It is reported that within three hours after the resignation was are being made by the score. accepted six applications were received by the President from ex-members of Congress for the polition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prof. Mezeroff, the dynamitist, pub-New York, William Macdoff, a financial lishes a manifesto declaring that the advoroom where his little son was sleeping in a in a position to take care of themselves and by the British Government for the extradi. Hoos.

crib, and killed him, and then shot himself. | cause the tyrants aforesaid to tremble on | tion of about a dozen persons-names not their thrones. He then proceeds to explain a plan by which a fund of \$50,000,000 or double that sum may be raised by Irishmen to provide for blowing Great Britain out of

An earthquake in the United States of Colombia destroyed churches and dwellings in many towns.

Col. Mapleson, the well-known opera manager, has engaged Mme. Patti for next season. He will pay her the princely sum of \$5,000 a night.

While the United States officials at Philadelphia were deliberating over the case of the steamer Tropic, which violated the neutrality laws by carrying war materials to the Haytian insurgents, the ship steamed away, and when the decision was reached to seize the craft it was discovered that she was out of reach of the law.

The papers transferring the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rallroad Company were signed last week in New York

There were 182 business failures in thi country during the seven days, ending on April 27, a decrease of 33 as compared with the preceding week.

Henry De Bosny, a veteran of half a dozen wars, was hanged at Elizabethtown, N. J. for the murder of his wife. Frazier Copeland, who murdered W. J. Hunnicutt on Dec. 2, 1882, was executed at Walhalla, S. C. Henry Revels was hanged at Lake while lawyers have wranged over his case | Providence, La., for the marder of Henry

The fire record shows the destruction of \$10,000 worth of property at Fairfield, lows, the loss being covered by insurance; a \$25,000 conflagration at Wellsburg, W. Va.; the burning of a tannery at Cambridge, Mass, the value of which was \$30,000; the buildings at Newaygo, Mich., causing a loss wounding two others. OF BUILD CARE

An English syndicate has concluded \$222,000. The tract will be devoted to occupying conjointly. grazing purposes.

FOREIGN.

The Irish National Land League has received £5,000 from Australia. Redmond enys the Phoenix Park tragedy and its developments are hurting the cause in that spiracy has been discovered. country.

to send two small detachments of troops to Tonguin.

The lower house of the Norwegian Parliament has voted the impeachment of fair grew out of an intimacy alleged to have the Cabinet for refusing to promulgate and existed between Davis and Thompson's carry into effect a law making the Ministers Thompson is said to have previously responsible. This marks another point for killed six men (three of them Federal sel- the popular side in the irrepressible conflict between the democratic people of Norway and their King.

Jules Sandeau, the French novelist,

In the British House of Lords Carlingford stated the Government had neither the right, nor was it necessary, to force emigration from Ireland, but believed it was the George Ware was taken from the jail | -best and inevitable remedy for distress."

In Kelly's second trial at Dublin, for A destructive wind-storm occurred in participation in the Phoenix Park murders the northwestern part of Texas. The towns the jury were again unable to agree, though that received med injury are Benham, Palo the Judge summed up severely against the prisoner. Michael Fagin, alleged to be another of the conspirators, was then placed on trial. When the court began to impaner a jury, seventy-five of those called failed to appear, and each absentee was fined \$500.

Carey, the informer, has a most tender conscience. While admitting that he had accepted a commission to kill Mr. Forster, at the time Chief Secretary for Ireland. he said he did not attend the Sunday meetings of the Assassination Society because of religious scruples.

to have been premature. The examination of the alleged dynamite conspirators of London, Birmingham five inches high and in excellent condition. and Glasgow was resumed in the Bow Street Fruit promises a good yield. Police Court, London, on the 26th of April. A Police Inspector testified that early in the month Bernard Gallagher had offered Gallagher had told him regarding his connection with the conspirators, both in the United States and in Great Britain. The movements of himself and others of the party, Gallagher said, had been directed by his brotner, Dr. Gallagher. The latter had a poor opinion of the dynamite schools at New York. Another witness testified regarding Whitehead's purchase of acids to use in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine

at Birmingham. Sixteen men lost their lives by the burning of a factory in Warsaw, Poland.

A nytro-glycerine factory has been discovered at Northampton, Eng. Hartmann, the Nihilist, is reported

to have crossed the Russian frontier, bound for Moscow. The jury at Dublin brought in a verdict of guilty in the case of Michael Fagan, charged with conspiracy to murder Lord Cavendish. The condemned man avowed

himself a Fenian, but protested his inno-

cence of the crime charged against him. His execution is set for May 28. The London Times is dissatisfied with the fact that only so very few men tried in Dublin have been condemned to death, and declares editorially that if juries will not agree (to convict) the accused shall be tried by a special court and without a jury. In the meant me informers are turn-

ing up on every hand, and additional arrests

The British Government is alleged to have made a request upon the United States for the extradition of about a doz n

persons accused of murders in Ireland. In a religious riot between Greeks and Arabs at Port Said several persons were killed and many wounded.

A Dublin telegram states that a re-

given-who have sought refuge in the United States, and who are charged with complicity in the dynamite complicity.

Joseph Hanlon, one of the men acrused of the Phornix Park assassinations, has turned informer, but too la'e to save himself, and his own admissions will be used against him when he goes to trial.

James Carey, the Dublin informer, has been found to have been connected with three other murders beside the Phonix Park assassination, and will probably have to stand trial for them.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A tornado swept over Meridian parish, Ia., demolishing everything in its track, which was fifteen miles long and half a mile wide Several people were wounded, but none killed. Not a house, tree or fence was left standing in the path of the hurricane. Fruit in Northern Virginia has been

dumaged by fro & Near Whitesboro, Texas, Joseph Blankenship and Joseph Henderson were shot and killed by Indians.

An attempt made at Gladewater, Texas, by some negroes to rescue two colored men held in custody for a triffing offense resulted in a riot, during which the officer in charge of the prisoners and three neuroes were killed.

During the month of April twentynine new national banks were organized.

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred on the Marquis of Lorne by the faculty of McGill University of Montreal.

The collapse of a pillar in the Kevstone colliery, at Ashland, Pa., caused a great fall of coal and a rush of gas, which, coming in contact with the miners' lamps, burning of two hotels and fourteen other caused an explosion, killing three men, and

Albert H. Beals, a merchant of Bos ton, shot his partner, A. Perley Fickett, the purchase of 500 leagues of land in the through the heat, on board a Fall River State of Councils, Mexico, for the nominal steamer, having mistaken him for a burglar price of 10 cents an acre, the whole costing as he moved about the state-room they were

> The Grecian Government has issued an order prohibiting the importation of American pork.

> Eight Russian army officers have been arrested on suspicion of Nihilism. There are reports that a widespread military con-

The London Times, commenting The French Government has decided upon the platform of the Irish National League Convention at Philadelphia declares the time has come when Great Britain should abandon the hope of bringing Irishmen to a better frame of mind by the continuance of unme-ited favors, and that they should be made to feel the strong hand of

> Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was banqueted at London by a number of English and French capitalists interested in telegraph investments.

Mr. S. W. Tallmadge, Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, bas received official reports concerning the condition and prespects of both winter and spring wheat in every wheat-growing State in the Union. From these reports he has made a table of the probable crop in each State. This table is not a matter of mere speculation, but is based on the reports of the Agricultural Departments, Secretaries of State, Secretaries of Agricultural So cieties. Commissioners of Agriculture, and other people whose business it is to obtain first the information de-

sired, espcially in regard to winter wheat Concerning spring wheat, the estimate- are based on the reported acreage and on the supposition that there will be a good sea-on. Of course, should the season not prove good, the yield will fall below the estimates reached. The following are the figures:

ings of the Assassination Society because of religious scruples. Overwork has incapacitated the entire German Cabinet. The mass of business claiming their attention is unusually large, and beyond the power of the present staff to perform. Twenty-five lives were lost by a collision between the ships County Aberdeen and British Commerce off the English coast. The report of the rout and capture	Maine New Hamps'e Vermont Massachus'tts Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Virginia S Carolina N Carolina Georgia Alaba ma Texas Arkansas Tennessse	Bushels. 500,000 Kentucky 100,000 Obto 400,000 Obto 400,000 Michigan 40,000 Indiana 60,000 Hillinois 12,000,000 Minnesota 20,000,000 Iowa 1,500,000 Kansus 5,500,000 Nebraska 2,000,000 California 5,500,000 California 5,500,000 Territories 2,000,000 Territories 2,000,000 Total	Busheis, 2,000,000, 24,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
of the False Prophet of the Soudan appears	West Virginia	4,000,000 Last yr's total	

West Virginia 4,000,000 Last yr s total 500,000,000 Rains in the district of Wichita, Kan., have benefited winter wheat, which is now

THE MARKET. NEW YORK

ŧ	HOGS. FLOUR—Superfine WHEAT—No. 1 White No. 2 Red Conn—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. PORK—Mess. LAND	7.50	65 8.1	90
	FLOUR-Superfine	3.80	OF 4.	10
1	WHEAT-No. 1 White	1.14	Ø 1.	15
١	No. 2 Red	1.20	66 1.	23
ı	Conn-No. 2	.68	68 .	10
	OATS-No. 2.	.43	es .:	52
1	PORK-Mess.	19.75	@20.	90
6	LARD	.11	48 .	1156
	CHICAGO.	2722		ata a
•	BEEVES Good to Fancy Steers.	6.25	@ 6.	70
	Cows and Heifers	8.75	64 5.1	25
į	Medium to Fair	5.75	es 6.	10
4	Hogs FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex. Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	4.25	@ 7.1	90
,	FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex.	5,50	69 2	75
	Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	4.75	E 5.)):
	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	1.09	65 1.	11
į	Conv. No. 2 Red Winter,	1.11	62 1.1	12
	WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red Winter. CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RTE—No. 2 BARLEY—No. 2 BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.54	69	16
	Des V. A	.39	- 6	19
	Benry We a	,60	6	12
	District Chairs Comment	.80	9	53
	BARLEY-No. 2 BUTTER-Choice Creamery	20	es	15
	Dong Moss	10.00	200.00	16
	LAND	19.00	6513.	10
	WILMANDED	1887	165 .1	12.74
	WHEAT-No. 2 MILWAUKER.	1.00	@ 1.1	10
	CORN-No. 3	55	40 1.1	10
E	OATS-No. 2	39	200	10
	Rys-No. 2	60		
	BARLEY-No. 2	70	- A	1
ı	Pork-Mess	19.00	6219	24
	LARD	.113	462	134
	WHEAT—No. 2 CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 BARLEY—No. 2 PORK—Mess LARD WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—Mixed	4.77.50	****	100
١,	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.10	e\$ 1.1	11
1	Corn-Mixed	.50	6 .	1
	OATS-No. 2	.42	8 4	13
	RyE	.56	6 .5	7
	Pork-Mess	19.25	@19.5	100
Ø	CORN—Mixed OATS—No. 2 RYE PORK—Mess LARD. CINCINNATL WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	71	6 .1	134
	CINCINNATL	2-9/21	-	
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.11	@ 1.1	2
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	Dwe	-47	9 .	8
	Draw Many	.63	6 .6	6
ı	Lann	19.25	6619.5	10
ı	TOLENS		6 1	174
	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS. RYE. PORK—MOSS. LARD. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS—No. 2. DETROIT.	110		
	Copy	3.12	(L.	3
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	DETROIT	190		
	FLOUR	4 25	@ 45	•
	WHEAT-No. 1 White	1.00	63 1.1	
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5	OATS-Mixed	.45	0 4	
	WHEAT—No. 1 White	19,95	219.5	
	INDIANAPOLIS		-	
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.09	@ 1.1	0
ø	CORN-No. 2	.53	64 .5	4
	OATS-Mixed	.42		3
	WHRAT—No. 2 Red	۸.		
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ENGLAND ARRAIGNED.

Platform of the Irish National League.

Ireland's Wrongs Set Forth in Glowing Words.

The Irish-American people, assembled in convention at Philadelphia, submit to the intelligence and right reason of their tellow-men that the duty of a Government is to preserve the lives of the governed; to defend their liberty; to protect their property; to maintain peace and order; to allow each portion of the people an equitable and efficient voice in the legislature; and to promote the general welfare by wise, just and humans laws. We solumnly declare, and cite unquestioned history and the universal knowledge of living men in testimony thereof-

1. That the English Government has existed in Ireland, not to preserve the lives of the reverned, but to desiroy them. Entire communities it as wantonly massacred by the sword; to asylums of terrined women it has deliberately applied the blazing to ch; into helpless towns i has discharged deadly bombs and shells through consecrated crypts, where age and infancy have sought shelter, it has sent its bloody butchers; the sacred persons of venerable petests it has stretched upon the rack or suspended from the globet; pulling babes have been impaled on points of its bayonets, because, in heir own words, its emissaries liked that kind of covernment; its gold has been folded in the hand of the assessin, and has rewarded the infamy of the p rjured trailor; its treacherous false bood has lured patriots to unsuspected death, as if the sword, can on, torch, scaffold, dagger and the sword can on torch, scalold, dagger and the sw lesive were not enough; it enjoys the unique infamy of being the only Government known to ancient or modern times which has emplayed famine for the destruction of those from whom it claimed allegiance, forcibly robbing the Irish peocle of the fruits of their own toil, produced by their own labor; it has buried, not a hundred, not a thousand, but more than a million of the Irish rare unshrouded, uncutined, in graves of hunger; it has mered, uncatined, in graves of hunger; it has mer-cles by compelled other militims in compelsory poverty to seek in alical lands the bread they were catified to in their own. There is no form of cru ity known to the lowest savage which it has not practiced on the irish peor lein the nam-of the hebyest city include, there is no decise of of the highest civi mation; there is no device of needsh incennity it has not ado, ted to reduce their number. With a two years it has massacred children, and warman's body has been the victim of its liceus d ruffians. There is no spe-eles of d structive attack, however insidious or class of distructive attack, however institions or violent, an ient or modern, rude or scientific, whether directed against lite or matter, in any portion of the globe, for which its barbarities in Ireland have not furnished an example. There is no form of retadition to which despair or madre as may resert, for which English cruelty in Ireland is not exclusively responsible.

2. We declare that the English Government in Ireland has not defended the liberty of the people, but has annihilated it. The statutes enacted since the Invasion amount to a series of

cted since the invasion amount to a series of operation laws framed to deprive citizens of all vestices of personal freedom, and reduce them to outlawry, in order to conficate their property and compel them to flee to foreign lands. Since the beginning of the present century, when the lrish Parliament was abolished, the laws for Ireland have been made in England, and during that reriod the habous corpus act and the right of trial by jury have been suspended. More than fifty times hordes of soldiers have been loosed up-on a people forbidden to bear arms, and a state of war, with all its attentiant horrors, with of war, with all its attendant horrors, with occasionally those of retaliation, has been maintained. To-day the representatives of the people are in prison guiltless of crime, freedom of speech has been abolished, the freedom of the press abolished, and the right of a peaceable public meeting is annualled. No man's house is secure, night or day, from armed maranders, who may insult and marans his family. Without a correct a citizen may be through life present. a surrant a citizen may be thrown into prison, and without counsel he may be put on a mock trial before a projudiced Judge and packed jury. On the lying averment of parchased wretches, his liberty may be sacrificed, or his lite taken, in name of law.

Instead of protecting the property of the ople, the English Government in Ireland has n conspicuous for its injury and ruin. Out been allowed to lie in wa-te, and the ownership of the remainder has been generally ac-quired by force or fraud, and been retained in the hands of ravenous monopolists, who have annually drained the country of its money in the form of rents, no portion of which goes back to the Irish people. In addition to this, an ini-quitous system of taxation imposes on the people a grantic burden for the sus enance of a foreign army, for an oppressive constabulary, salaries to supernumerary othersis, for pensions to English favorites, for blood-money to informers, and for a vulgar court, whose extravagames is equaled only by the shame of its pretensions. The naturally-created capital of the country is sent to England on one pretent or another, and brings no exchange except articles of English manufacture, which the Irish people, under self-government, would aduoe for themselves, or purchase in America, sh manufactures that have been deliberately destroyed by England in the last century are still dormant. Her immense water-power turns no whicels; her canals are all but impassable; her rivers are obstructed; her useful clay and valuable minerals are untouched; in her beauti-ful harbors are few ships, except these of her enemy. English law for the protection of propdestroyed by England in the last century ar carmy. English may for the protection of property in Ireland has been a lance to make Ireland bleed at every pore for the benefit of the heartless lamifords and I radial manufacturers.

4. The English Government in Ireland has not maintained peace and order, but has, for 700

years, broken her peace and destroyed her order.

5. The English Government in Ireland does not allow that portion of the empire an equitable and efficient voice in the legislature. In England, one-twelfth of the ropulation votes for members of Parliament, while in Ireland not tor members of Parliament, while in freiand not construction to the population votes for members of Parliament. In England registra-tion laws are favorable to voters; in Ireland they are inimical to voters. In England all classes of the populace are fairly represented; in Ireland the poor law is employed to score to landlords and place-hunters a prependerance in the national delegation. In England the indiciary is independent of the executive and sympathizes with the people; in Ireland the indiciary is a creature, and part of the executive, and it is averaged. the people, and a detestable spirit of religious bigotry is thus legalized and perpet ated. In England the laws creating civil disability on account of religion have long been dead; in Ire-land the laws made under Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, Earl of Stratford, Charles III., Queen Anne and their successors are still vital to tor-ment a people for whose oppression no statute is found too heary by the venal and truculent Judges. Every measure of legislation proposed by an English member receives courteous consideration; any measure, however just, necessary or humane, proposed by patriotic Irish members is certain of contemptuous rejection by a combined majority of both great English par-ties. Thus the educational system of Ireland is notoriously inadequate; thus it is that evictions unknown in England, and declared by Gladstone to be almost equivalent to a death sentence, are of daily occurrence in Ireland, and have nearly doubled in five years, in spite of the boasted benefits of Gladstone sland laws; that although, according to Government returns, criminals are twenty-seven in 10,000 of English population, and only sixteen in 10,000 of Irish population, in spite of the exasperation to which they are sub-tected, yet England enjoys constitutional liberty spite of the exasperation to which they are sub-jected, yet England enjoys constitutional liberty, and Ireland is under worse than martial law, intrepid and persistent attempts by patriot Irish deputations to obtain in English Parlia-ment just and humane laws for Ireland always have been, and, it is our belief, must continue to be a failure. Now, therefore, in view of these facts be it

facts, be it

Resolved, By the Irish-American people in
convention assembled, that the English Government in Ireland, originating in usurpation,
perpetuated by force, having failed to discharge any of the duties of the Government, and never having acquired the consent of the governed, has no moral right whatever to exist in Ireland, and that it is the duty of the Irish race through-out the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substi-

tute for it a national self-government.

Resolves, That we pledge our unqualified and constant support, moral and literal, to our countrymen in Ireland in efforts to recover national self-government, and in order the more effectually to promote this object by the consolieffectually to promote this object by the consolication of all our resources, and the creation of one responsible and authoritative body, to speak for Ire land in America, that all societies present in this convention, and all that may hereafter comply with the constitutions of admission, be organized into the Irish National League of America, for the purpose of supporting the Irish National League of Ireland, of which Charles Stewart Parnell is President.

Resolvest, That we heartily indorse the sentiment of Bishop Butler, of Limerick, that every stroke of Forster's savage lash was for Irishmen a new proof of Parnell's worth and title to the crinidence and gratitude of his countrymen.

Resolvest, That we sympathize with the laborers of Ireland in their efforts to improve their condition, and, as we have sustained farmers in their assaults upon the landlord garrison,

we now arga upon farmers justice and humans consideration for laborate, in words, for the employment of which as Irish member of Parliament was imprisoned, we demand that farmers allow indexes a fair day's work.

Heardered, That as the manufactures of Great Britain are the chief source of her material greatness, and as they are already deciming under the influence of American competition, we carnestly counsel our counceyment in Irising to buy nothing in Emilsod with hithey can reduce in Ireland, or procure from America or France, and we plade correlies to promote Irish manufactures by encourse in their importants damerifactor s by encoracing their injectimto Ameri-ca, and to use our studet endeavers to secure plain statements of fact, and a disc immation in the paternage, and to person is the American tradesmen from keeping English goods on sale. Heavierd, That an English Ministry, catem-tationsly liberal, has carned the combinate and intestation of the fair-minded men throughout

detestation of the fair-minded men throughout the world by imprisoning more than 1,000 citisens of Ireland without accusation or trial among whom were noble-bearted women engaged in works of mercy among evicted victims of lendlord capacity and English law.

Resolved, That this convention thanks the Rt. Rev. John Ireland, Bishop of St. Pani; Rt. Rev. John G'Connor, Bishop of Omaha; Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spaiding, bishop of Peoria; Meat Rev. John Williams, Archibishep of Rescon; Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo; Most Rev Patrick A. Fechan, Archibishop of Cheage; Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, and their co-laborers, for their efficient efforts in providing homes for Irish immigrants in the United States. co-laborers, for their efficient efforts in providing homes for Irish immigrants in the United States. The people of Ireland are, by the law of God and the nation, entitled to live by their labor in their native land, whose fertile soil is abundantly able to nourish them, but since the brutal Government compels large numbers to emigrate, is is the duty of their countrymen to warn them against the snares of poverty in large cities, and assist them in the agricultural regions.

Resolved, That the policy of the English Government, in first reducing the Irish peasantry to abject poverty, and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependent upon American coacity, is unnatural, inhuman, and an

ican charley, is unnatural, inhuman, and an outrage upon the American Government and people. We respectfully direct the attention of people. We respectfully direct the attention of the United States Government to this inequity, and protest against its continuance, and instruct the efficials who shall be chosen by this convention to present our protest to the President of the United States, and respectfully, but urmly, to urgs upon the President that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to decline to support the paupers whose pan erism began under, and is the fault of English mis-government, and to demand of English mis-she send no more of her paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American people.

Resolved, That this convention welcomes the
sturdy and unlaunted pairs at and prudent custodian, Patrick Egan, whe, to protect the Land League funds from the rolls r hands of the En-glish Government, voluntarily abandoned his private business and accerted a long exile in foreign lands, the integrity of whose suardianship has been certified, after a minute examination of his books, by the distinguished and independent patriots, John Dillon, the Rev. Eugene Sheeby and Matthew Harria. Grateful for his invaluable services, his country-men rejoice that they possess, on this important occasion, the advantage of his wise and experience i counsel, and are proud to welcome aim to their hearts and their homes.

FASHIONS IN DRESS.

For the Ladies Leather fans are in high favor. Mounting fans are edged with erape. Even mantles are made of plaid stuffs. CASHMERS is the popular early spring dress

Gar colors in costumes are worn only is

Brings' dresses are made with elegant simplicity this sea on. Goto thistles and gold burrs are the latest

millinery and hair ornaments. ALICANTE brown and Soldat red are popuar new scades of these colors.

AMBER topaz and all yellow at nes are in vogue for ornamental jewelry. CHICKEN down-the color of the newlyhatched-is the latest shade of yellow.

LEATHER buckles appear among new ornaments for hats, bonnets and dresses. SLEEVES of street costumes remain tight and plain, and are larger than last season. Plato skirts worn under plain fabric polo-

naises and overdresses are in high favor. Born high and low chignons are worn by fashionable women, but they must be small Long shell or metal hair-pins take precedence of all other ornaments for the coiffure.

THE bridal coiffure most in favor is wavy in front and braided into a close knot in th

For the Gent'emen.

Business Suits. - Scotch homespun plaids worsteds and cassimeres, of neat small checks and mixed threads of colors, are used for the entire suit-coat, vest and trousersworn by men during business hours. The goods with red, brown and green threads, woven together to produce quiet, dark ef-fects, are most liked. The plain, whip-cord worsteds in many different colors, olive, gray and brown shades, will be much worn by fashionable young men. The cheviots, melton and soft goods generally are double stitched on the edge three-eighths of an inch, but the worsteds and finer goods are bound wide with braid laid on flat produces a good effect. The three and four buttons cut-away is still as popular as ever, as is also the four-button sack coat; but fashion seems to favor a change from the high-cut style of dress to a low roll showing the shirt bosom with one stud and a neck

Dress Sults -- In full dress there has been a tendency to change a little from the con ventional black cloth to the wale cord or fine diagonals of French manufacture. The coat is made with a very small cord bind ng on the edge, the size of a steel knitting-needle, which gives it a fine finish. The vest is cut with four buttons, and has a serand is appointed exclusively from the enemies of the people. In Eugland the magistracy is chosen without regard to creed; in Ireland 97 per cent of the megistrates having jurisdiction over the people's liberty are selected from a creed rejected by 78 per cent of the results and a detectable sufficient or religious silk or casimere in gold and black refer them without. The stylish ve-t for a change is the figured silk or cashmere in gold and black. Small checks and fine stripes in dark colors will be chosen for trousers this season. All high-colored goods will be avoided by well-dressed men. The trousers are cut medium, that is, neither tight nor loose, and, in all cases, pantaloons intended to wear with a full dress suit are made with the pocket in the top seam instead of on the side or in the corner, as in others, and no pistol-pocket. The freek coat will be worn to some extent, with a lew roll to show the shirt bosom, as in the case of business coats. In fact, it may be said that the high-buttoned style of dress will soon have seen its day. The trowsers have a stripe down the outs deseam on the les, made of silk braid for young men, or of slight cord for elderly gentlemen

For the Children.

PLAITED bonnets are still worn by younger

LETTLE girls wear bonnets with the rolled front, lined with deeply shirred satin, but these are less suit ble as the sun becomes stronger, and we advice all mother to select shady hats for the sake of the eyes. THE English walking hat has given place

to the Lexington, a remarkably pretty shape in double Dunstable straw, which should be trimmed in black velvet, two narrow platings around the edge and a large bow and steel ornament counting a long feather which falls over the back of the hair.

THE Jersey waist is more popular than ever. It is worn in bright colors, and is equally effective with a skirt of plain material or of plaid. For little boys, plaid tunics are much liked or a kilted skirt of dark plaid is accompanied by a short tabbed jacket of dark green or dark blue cloth. FLANNEL suits for boys are now more often